

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE
KNOXVILLE DIVISION

EMERACHEM HOLDINGS, LLC,

Plaintiff,

v.

VOLKSWAGEN GROUP OF
AMERICA, INC. et al.,

Defendants.

Civil Action No. 3:14-cv-132

STIPULATED PROTECTIVE ORDER

WHEREAS, Plaintiff, EmeraChem Holdings, LLC (hereinafter “the Plaintiff”), and Defendants, Volkswagen Group of America, Inc. et al. (hereinafter, “the Defendants”), collectively referred to herein as “the Parties,” by and through their undersigned respective counsel, have jointly stipulated to the following protective order; and

WHEREAS, the Parties anticipate that they will make available in discovery certain information of a confidential nature; and

WHEREAS, the Parties anticipate obtaining certain information of a confidential nature in discovery from non-parties; and

WHEREAS, the Parties have agreed that the following restrictions shall apply to such information produced by the Parties and any non-party;

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED, pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(c), the following Protective Order has been entered by Court.

1. PURPOSES AND LIMITS OF THIS ORDER

Discovery in this action is likely to involve production of confidential, proprietary or private information requiring special protection from public disclosure and from use for any purpose other than this litigation. Thus, the Court enters this Protective Order. This Order does not confer blanket protections on all disclosures or responses to discovery, and the protection it gives from public disclosure and use extends only to the specific material entitled to confidential treatment under the applicable legal principles. This Order does not automatically authorize the filing under seal of material designated under this Order. Instead, the parties must comply with Local Rule 26.2 and this Order if they seek to file anything under seal. This Order does not govern the use at trial of material designated under this Order.

2. DESIGNATING PROTECTED MATERIAL

2.1 Over-Designation Prohibited. Any party or non-party who designates information or items for protection under this Order as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEY EYES ONLY” (a “designator”) must only designate specific material that qualifies under the appropriate standards. To the extent practicable, only those parts of documents, items or oral or written communications that require protection shall be designated. Designations with a higher confidentiality level when a lower level would suffice are prohibited. Mass, indiscriminate or routinized designations are prohibited. Unjustified designations expose the designator to sanctions, including the Court’s striking all confidentiality designations made by that designator. Designation under this Order is allowed only if the designation is necessary to protect material that, if disclosed to persons not authorized to view it, would cause competitive or other recognized harm. Material may not be designated if it has been made public, or if the designation is otherwise unnecessary to protect a secrecy interest. If a designator learns that

information or items that it designated for protection do not qualify for protection at all or do not qualify for the level of protection initially asserted, that designator must promptly notify all parties that it is withdrawing the mistaken designation.

2.2 Manner and Timing of Designations. Designation under this Order requires the designator to affix the applicable legend (“CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEY EYES ONLY”) to each page that contains protected material. For testimony given in deposition or other proceeding, the designator shall specify all protected testimony and the level of protection being asserted. It may make that designation during the deposition or proceeding, or may invoke, on the record or by written notice to all parties on or before the next business day, a right to have up to 21 days from the deposition or proceeding to make its designation.

2.2.1 A party or non-party that makes original documents available for inspection need not designate them for protection until after the inspecting party has identified which material it would like copied and produced. During the inspection and before the designation, all material shall be treated as HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEY EYES ONLY. After the inspecting Party has identified the documents it wants copied and produced, the producing party must designate the documents, or portions thereof, that qualify for protection under this Order.

2.2.2 Parties shall give advance notice if they expect a deposition or other proceeding to include designated material so that the other parties can ensure that only authorized individuals are present at those proceedings when such material is disclosed or used. The use of a document as an exhibit at a deposition shall not in any way affect its designation. Transcripts containing designated material shall have a legend on the title page noting the presence of designated material, and the title page shall be followed by a

list of all pages (including line numbers as appropriate) that have been designated, and the level of protection being asserted. The designator shall inform the court reporter of these requirements. Any transcript that is prepared before the expiration of the 21-day period for designation shall be treated during that period as if it had been designated HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL-ATTORNEY EYES ONLY unless otherwise agreed. After the expiration of the 21-day period, the transcript shall be treated only as actually designated.

2.2.3 Inadvertent Failures to Designate. An inadvertent failure to designate does not, standing alone, waive protection under this Order. Upon timely assertion or correction of a designation, all recipients must make reasonable efforts to ensure that the material is treated according to this Order.

3. CHALLENGING CONFIDENTIALITY DESIGNATIONS

A receiving party may challenge a producing party's designation at any time. Any receiving party disagreeing with a designation may request in writing that the producing party change the designation. The producing party shall then have fourteen 14 days after receipt of a challenge notice to advise the receiving party whether or not it will change the designation, or such other time as agreed by the parties or ordered by the Court. If the parties are unable to reach agreement after the expiration of this fourteen (14) day time frame, the receiving party may at any time thereafter seek a Court Order to alter the confidential status of the designated information. Until any dispute under this paragraph is ruled upon by the Court, the designation shall remain in full force and effect and the information shall continue to be accorded the confidential treatment required by this Protective Order.

4. ACCESS TO DESIGNATED MATERIAL

4.1 Basic Principles. A receiving party may use designated material only for this litigation. Designated material may be disclosed only to the categories of persons and under the conditions described in this Order.

4.2 Disclosure of CONFIDENTIAL Material Without Further Approval. Unless otherwise ordered by the court or permitted in writing by the designator, a receiving party may disclose any material designated “CONFIDENTIAL” only to:

4.2.1 The receiving party’s outside counsel of record in this action, and employees of outside counsel of record to whom it is reasonably necessary;

4.2.2 The officers, directors, and employees of the receiving party to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary, and who have signed the Acknowledgment And Agreement To Be Bound (Exhibit A);

4.2.3 Experts retained by the receiving party’s outside counsel of record to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary, and who have signed the Acknowledgment And Agreement To Be Bound (Exhibit A);

4.2.4 The court and its personnel;

4.2.5 Outside court reporters and their staff, professional jury or trial consultants, and professional vendors to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary, and who have signed the Acknowledgment And Agreement To Be Bound (Exhibit A);

4.2.6 During their depositions, witnesses in the action to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary and who have signed the Acknowledgment And Agreement To Be Bound (Exhibit A); and

4.2.7 The author or recipient of a document containing the material, or a custodian or other person who otherwise possessed or knew the information.

4.3 Disclosure of HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEY EYES ONLY Material Without Further Approval. Unless permitted in writing by the designator, a receiving party may disclose material designated HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL-ATTORNEY EYES ONLY without further approval only to:

4.3.1 The receiving party's outside counsel of record in this action and employees of outside counsel of record to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose the information;

4.3.2 The Court and its personnel;

4.3.3 Outside court reporters and their staff, professional jury or trial consultants, and professional vendors to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary, and who have signed the Acknowledgment And Agreement To Be Bound (Exhibit A); and

4.3.4 The author or recipient of a document containing the material, or a custodian or other person who otherwise possessed or knew the information.

4.4 Procedures for Approving or Objecting to Disclosure of HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL-ATTORNEY EYES ONLY Material to In-House Counsel or Experts. Unless agreed to in writing by the designator:

4.4.1 A party seeking to disclose to in-house counsel any material designated HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL-ATTORNEY EYES ONLY must first make a written request to the designator providing the full name of the in-house counsel, the city and state of such counsel's residence, and such counsel's current and reasonably foreseeable future primary job duties and responsibilities in sufficient detail to determine present or potential involvement in any competitive decision-making.

4.4.2 A party seeking to disclose to an expert retained by outside counsel of record any information or item that has been designated HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL ATTORNEY EYES ONLY must first make a written request to the designator that (1) identifies the general categories of HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL- ATTORNEY EYES ONLY information that the receiving party seeks permission to disclose to the expert, (2) sets forth the full name of the expert and the city and state of his or her primary residence, (3) attaches a copy of the expert's current resume, (4) identifies the expert's current employer(s), (5) identifies each person or entity from whom the expert has received compensation or funding for work in his or her areas of expertise (including in connection with litigation) in the past five years, and (6) identifies (by name and number of the case, filing date, and location of court) any litigation where the expert has offered expert testimony, including by declaration, report or testimony at deposition or trial, in the past five years. If the expert believes any of this information at (4)-(6) is subject to a confidentiality obligation to a third party, then the expert should provide whatever information the expert believes can be disclosed without violating any confidentiality agreements, and the party seeking to disclose the information to the expert shall be available to meet and confer with the designator regarding any such confidentiality obligations.

4.4.3 A party that makes a request and provides the information specified in paragraphs 4.4.1 or 4.4.2 may disclose the designated material to the identified in-house counsel or expert unless, within seven days of delivering the request, the party receives a written objection from the designator providing detailed grounds for the objection.

4.4.4 All challenges to objections from the designator shall proceed in accordance with Section 3(j) of the Scheduling Order [Doc. 31].

5. PROTECTED MATERIAL SUBPOENAED OR ORDERED
PRODUCED IN OTHER LITIGATION

5.1 Subpoenas and Court Orders. This Order in no way excuses noncompliance with a lawful subpoena or court order. The purpose of the duties described in this section is to alert the interested parties to the existence of this Order and to give the designator an opportunity to protect its confidentiality interests in the court where the subpoena or order issued.

5.2 Notification Requirement. If a party is served with a subpoena or a court order issued in other litigation that compels disclosure of any information or items received by that party in this action and designated in this action as CONFIDENTIAL or HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL-ATTORNEY EYES ONLY that party must do the following:

5.2.1 Promptly notify the designator in writing. Such notification shall include a copy of the subpoena or court order.

5.2.2 Promptly notify in writing the party who caused the subpoena or order to issue in the other litigation that some or all of the material covered by the subpoena or order is subject to this Order. Such notification shall include a copy of this Order.

5.2.3 Cooperate with all reasonable procedures sought by the designator whose material may be affected.

5.3 Wait For Resolution of Protective Order. If the designator promptly seeks a protective order, the party served with the subpoena or court order shall not produce any information designated in this action as CONFIDENTIAL or HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL-ATTORNEY EYES ONLY before a determination by the court where the subpoena or order

issued, unless the party has obtained the designator's permission. The designator shall bear the burden and expense of seeking protection of its confidential material in that court.

6. UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF DESIGNATED MATERIAL

If a receiving party learns that, by inadvertence or otherwise, it has disclosed designated material to any person or in any circumstance not authorized under this Order, it must immediately (1) notify in writing the designator of the unauthorized disclosures, (2) use its best efforts to retrieve all unauthorized copies of the designated material, (3) inform the person or persons to whom unauthorized disclosures were made of all the terms of this Order, and (4) use reasonable efforts to have such person or persons execute the Acknowledgment And Agreement To Be Bound (Exhibit A).

7. INADVERTENT PRODUCTION OF PRIVILEGED OR OTHERWISE PROTECTED MATERIAL

When a producing party gives notice that certain inadvertently produced material is subject to a claim of privilege or other protection, the obligations of the receiving parties are those set forth in Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b)(5)(B). This provision is not intended to modify whatever procedure may be established in an e-discovery order that provides for production without prior privilege review pursuant to Fed. R. Evid. 502(d) and (e).

8. FILING UNDER SEAL

Without written permission from the designator or a court order, a party may not file in the public record in this action any designated material. A party seeking to file under seal any designated material must comply with Local Rule 26.2 with respect to the filing documents under seal. Filings may be made under seal only pursuant to a court order authorizing the sealing of the specific material at issue. The fact that a document has been designated under this Order is

insufficient to justify filing under seal. Instead, parties must explain the basis for confidentiality of each document sought to be filed under seal. Because a party other than the designator will often be seeking to file designated material, cooperation between the parties in preparing, and in reducing the number and extent of, requests for under seal filing is essential. Accordingly, counsel are ordered to meet and confer in person or by telephone at least seven (7) calendar days prior to the filing of an application wherein the basis for the sealing is that it has been deemed confidential by the other party. Not later than two (2) calendar days after the meet and confer process, the opposing party shall confirm whether such information shall be designated as confidential or whether it can be made available to the public. Such an application shall contain the dates and method by which the parties met and conferred otherwise it will be denied without prejudice to an amended application being filed after counsel have completed this process. If a receiving party's request to file designated material under seal pursuant to Local Rule 26.2 is denied by the Court, then the receiving party may file the material in the public record unless (1) the designator seeks reconsideration within four (4) days of the denial, or (2) as otherwise instructed by the Court.

9. PROSECUTION BAR

9.1 Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Protective Order, under no circumstances shall any person employed by, related to, or representing the parties, who has received Protected Materials specifically designated as "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEY EYES ONLY" engage in any Prosecution Activity (as defined below) with respect to the subject matter of the patents-in-suit. Furthermore, any person receiving information designated as "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEY EYES ONLY" shall not engage in any Prosecution Activity involving any application related to any of the patents-in-suit. The provisions of this paragraph do not apply where a party discloses its own Protected Materials to an individual

not designated under this Order to receive such materials. These restrictions shall apply from the time of receipt of Protected Materials designated “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEY EYES ONLY” through and including two years following the entry of a final, non-appealable judgment or order or the complete settlement of all claims against all Parties in this action.

9.2 Prosecution Activity shall mean, unless explicitly excluded pursuant to this Section 9.2: (1) preparing and/or prosecuting any patent application, or portion thereof, whether design or utility, either in the United States or abroad; (2) preparing patent claim(s) for any application or patent; or (3) providing advice, counsel, or suggestions regarding, or in any other way influencing, claim scope and/or language, embodiment(s) for claim coverage, claim(s) for prosecution, or products or processes for coverage by claim(s). For the avoidance of doubt, the Prosecution Activities described herein are intended to include formulation of broadening claims relating to the Protected Material designated as “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEY EYES ONLY,” but are not intended to preclude (a) participation in post-grant proceedings, including reexaminations, reissues, or *inter partes* review, to the extent of defending a claim of any patent of that person’s client, including a patent-in-suit, against any assertion of invalidity or unpatentability; (b) participation in the appeal before the European Patent Office Board of Appeal on EP 1053390 B1; or (c) participation in the prosecution (including the defense of any oppositions) of any divisionals of EP 2749342 B1. In addition, nothing in this paragraph shall prevent any attorney from sending Prior Art to an attorney involved in patent prosecution. Prior Art shall mean (i) publications, including patents and published patent applications; and (ii) materials or information regarding a third-party system or product that was publicly known, on sale, or in public use as of the relevant priority date, unless such materials are designated as

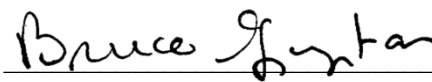
Protected Materials by that third party or are subject to confidentiality obligations owed to that third party.

10. FINAL DISPOSITION

Within 60 days of the final disposition of this action, each party shall return all designated material to the designator or destroy such material, including all copies, abstracts, compilations, summaries, and any other format reproducing or capturing any designated material. The receiving party must submit a written certification to the designator by the 60 day deadline that (1) identifies (by category, where appropriate) all the designated material that was returned or destroyed, and (2) affirms that the receiving party has not retained any copies, abstracts, compilations, summaries or any other format reproducing or capturing any of the designated material. This provision shall not prevent counsel from retaining an archival copy of all pleadings, motion papers, trial, deposition, and hearing transcripts, legal memoranda, correspondence, deposition and trial exhibits, expert reports, attorney work product, and consultant and expert work product, even if such materials contain designated material. Any such archival copies remain subject to this Order.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

ENTER:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Bruce Guyton", is written over a horizontal line.

H. Bruce Guyton
United States Magistrate Judge

APPROVED FOR ENTRY:

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EXHIBIT A

ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND AGREEMENT TO BE BOUND

I, _____ [print or type full name], of _____
[print or type full address], declare under penalty of perjury that I have read in its entirety and understand the Protective Order that was issued by the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Tennessee on _____ [date] in the case of *EmeraChem Holdings, LLC v. Volkswagen Group of America, Inc., et al.*, Civil Action No. 3:14-cv-132. I agree to comply with and to be bound by all the terms of this Protective Order, and I understand and acknowledge that failure to so comply could expose me to sanctions and punishment for contempt. I solemnly promise that I will not disclose in any manner any information or item subject to this Protective Order to any person or entity except in strict compliance with the provisions of this Order.

I further agree to submit to the jurisdiction of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Tennessee for the purpose of enforcing this Order, even if such enforcement proceedings occur after termination of this action.

Date: _____

City and State where sworn and signed: _____

Printed name: _____ [printed name]

Signature: _____ [signature]